

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1761

MONDAY, MARCH 23. 1741

O many People it may seem not a little extraordinary, that the *Craftsmen* should desire to be heard by their Papers, against the Seamen's Bill (as it is called) when the compulsory Clauses of which they complain, have been long left out. But to those who have a just Notion of the

and Practices of a certain Party, this will be a Matter of Amazement; because such Men well enough, that Trade, Seamen, Merchants, &c. of course with these Gentlemen, and that all such proceedings from an Apprehension that the Jealousies of the Populace should subside, and stade be no longer scared out of their Wits at the Tales they tell them. This is a Critical Choice of the People is shortly to be taken Representative; and our Patriots, who abhor Corruption, have recourse to their old Bugbearing, and endeavour to bring over their men as Clowns are sometimes choulded at Villages, by exhibiting Monitors of their own making. Man unacquainted with the Stile and Manner of our all-knowing Politicians, was to read the first Paragraphs of the *Country Journal of Seafaring*, he would no doubt conceive our Admiralty to be a Set of *English* Bashaws, and that our Sailors precisely what this Polite Author is pleased to call, Galley Slaves. But such as are better acquainted with Things are thoroughly satisfied, that were able, or more humane Commissioners of Admiralty, than those who grace that Board at present. And as to the *English* Sailors on Board our Ships, they never were so well treated, or even thought fit to be happy a State, as under the present Administration. The Difficulty of manning our Fleet does not arise from Men's being in a worse Situation than formerly, but from the high Wages of the Merchants, which make it the Interest of all, if possible, serving on Board Ships of

View of the Bill so bitterly inveigh'd against, original State, was to supply his Majesty's Navy with all Hands allowed. Rewards and Methods were both proposed, and if on the Sailors were exposed to any Hardships, they were entitled to Bounties which distinguished them from all other Subjects. All the fine Words bestowed upon the Seamen in this Paper, and are pure Compliments, and ought so to be received by them who make them nothing, for the Consequences they may cost this poor Nation. The Friends of this Bill were influenced by their Concern for the Publick, their sincere desire to see his Majesty's Fleet early and fully manned, and now it seems this Concern of theirs for the *British* Flag is to pass, if the Eloquence of some People can make it, for Cruelty towards the Seamen, and a Design against the Liberty of the same. What then? Why, by blasting such Projects and fresh Disappointments may be brought about, and these again improved into a MOTION—upon Facts of their own procuring. If any thing can be brought about, the Party must be Politicians even by those who think them no

told, indeed, that the Methods thought of for the Fleet were unreasonably severe, and unnecessary. But by whom are we told so? of Men whose Interest it is to tell us all the Sort they can think of; by a Set of Men vowedly on the Catch for Miscarriages; and of Men who by this very Conveyance have ample Abundance of Things which they were to prove; and the good People of England, will afford them the Credit they deserve. Be it known, as they have told it, is extremely probable that the Administration would make choice of this no doubt, in order to saddle so useful, so far Race of Men as Sailors are to a Trading Nation, unreasonable Burdens. This is self evident to the *Gazetteers*. And then again, what can be more than that the Ministry should attempt this, Navy might be easily manned; and when,

consequently, for such harsh Expedients there was not the smallest Occasion. If this be not plain and probable, then, say the Patriots, adieu to Demonstration.

I have indeed heard, that to all which could be alledged to his Purpose by abler Men than Mr. D'Anvers, there might be given two unanswerable Replies. I will not take upon me to say they are so; but for the Sake of clearing the Argument, and that a Thing of such Importance may be less liable to be mistaken by the People, I will report them as modestly as I may.

First, it is alledged, that where the Safety of the Publick is concerned, true Patriots are in Conscience bound to overlook the Disadvantages which the taking proper Measures may bring upon any Private Persons whatsoever. That upon this Doctrine is founded the charging the Landed Interest with so heavy a Burden as a Four Shilling Aid; the subjecting Traders in some Commodities to so many Inconveniences; and the obliging such as keep Publick Houses to undergo many Things from which all Housekeepers but themselves are excus'd. That these Reasons are brought home to the Case in hand, by an Observation made by Mr. D'Anvers at the Head of his Paper; viz. That the principal End of the present War is to revenge past Injuries to our Trade abroad, and to protect it for the future. On which this short Question may be proposed, Whether any Set of Men amongst us are more interested in the Consequences of such a War than Seamen? And, this being answered in the Affirmative, Whether according to the strictest Rules of Natural Equity, they ought not to fight for their own Preservation.

It is farther insisted upon, that from the Experience of last Year we may learn how much it imports a Ministry to take all possible Precautions for preventing the Inactivity of our Fleets at Sea, and that the proposing of this Bill is a clear Proof that some People had a just Sense of this; whence it may be inferred, that they have delivered themselves from all future Blame in case any unlucky Consequences should follow from rejecting what they thought necessary Precautions. That however this Bill may be modelled or whatever becomes of it, nothing can be more unjust than to represent such as promoted it as unkind to Seamen, and no Friends to Liberty, when it is plain that nothing but the Love of their Country could have engag'd them in the Support of a Scheme no way advantageous for them, or indeed for any body else, but calculated purely for the Publick Service. That countenancing Clamours of this Sort is the ready Way to encourage false Patriotism, by affording artful Persons an Opportunity of making Court to great Bodies of People by pretending to protect their private Interest at the Expense of that of their Country.

Secondly, I have heard it offered as an undeniable Reason in favour of some extraordinary Measures for manning his Majesty's Fleet, that possibly we may have to do with an Enemy capable of acting in another Manner than that which we have already on our Hands. I have before me an Address of Capt. George St. Lo, written in the Year 1693, addressed to King William, and to both Houses of Parliament, in which there is a Passage which will explain what I have advanced. 'When I was first brought Prisoner there, I lay four Months in an Hospital at Brest, for Cure of my Wounds, and was sent to Nantes before half-cured. While I was at Brest I was astonish'd at the Expedition used in manning and fitting out their Ships, which till then I thought could be done no where sooner than in England, where we have ten times the Shipping and consequently ten times more Seamen than they have in France; but there I saw twenty Sail of Ships, of about sixty Guns apiece, got ready in twenty Days time; they were brought in and the Men discharged, and upon an Order from Paris, they were careened, haul'd up, rigged, victualled, manned, and out again in the said time, with the greatest Ease imaginable.' It is true this happened fifty Years ago, and it may be said their Marine is not in so good a Condition now as it was then. But their Trade is in a much better, and consequently in case of a War the same Methods will procure them more Sailors; which is all I endeavour to prove.

Let not any of the *Craftsmen* pretend to say that this is recommending the Modes of *France*, a Design which never entered my Head, and which my Heart abhors. No, the Consequence drawn from it is this, that in case we come to dispute with so arbitrary a Power, we must take such Methods as may enable us to prevail in that Dispute. Our Trade, our Honour, our Freedom are surely as dear to us as the Glory of their Monarch can

be to the *French*, or to any other Nation on Earth. If so, we must shew it in Actions as well as Words. Expediencies of State fall out in free Governments as well as in those which are absolute, and where a Spirit of true Patriotism prevails, are as easily provided for in one as the other; but where the People are infatuated with fair Words and fine Promises, there an Orator may be cried up for creating Embarrassments, and an able Minister libelled for not doing what he would willingly have done, if his Country's false Friends had left it in his Power.

Hitherto I have been vindicating the Friends of this Bill from the infamous and unjust Suggestions of Mr. D'Anvers and his Patrons. When he shall have concluded the Scheme he has offered for answering the Purposes of the Bill, which he and his Friends labour so much to explode, I will take the Liberty of making some Remarks thereupon, tho' I am conscious to myself that this will serve only to expose me to the Scurrility of a Writer who scarce quitted his Copy-book before he began to scribble in that abusive Style wherein consists all his Merit. But considering the Consequence of the Subject, and how necessary it is that the Eyes of the whole Nation if possible, should be opened to their true Interests, I shall not be deterred from following this Writer, whatever Airs he may give himself, or whatever foul Language he may give me. Yet I own I should take it kindly, if the Gentleman whose Wit he retails at second-hand would oblige him to use a Part of his Good-manners.

## POSTSCRIPT.

It is submitted to the Publick, whether the Manner in which the *Craftsmen* affects to treat the *Gazetteers* ought not to depreciate him in the Opinion of every impartial and understanding Person? Because it is affronting those to whom he pretends to appeal, in precluding their Judgment, and taking upon himself to record their Verdict before they have given it. Because all his trifling Stuff about *Pastry-cooks*, *Trunk makers* and *Chandlers* is unfit to be mixt with Matters of so serious a Nature as those which he pretends to examine. Because it argues a Consciousness of an inferior Capacity, to abuse the *Work* of any *Author*, and then promise a Refutation. As to the generous Offer of half a Crown, it becomes the Scribe of a *sinking Paper*; perhaps some People whom he makes Court to would part with a *whole one* upon a proper Occasion.

Hague, March 17. O. S.

THEY write from Petersburg, that the Prime Minister the Count de Munich lately made a grand Entertainment at his House which was honour'd with the Presence of her Imperial Highness the Great Duchess and Regent of all the Russias, who came to it in the Afternoon and stay'd till eight o'Clock at Night. The Credit of that Minister is prodigiously great, and tho' the Tranquillity of the whole Empire cannot be more profound than it is at this time, yet 'tis said that to confirm it more and more he has proposed to marry the Princess Elizabeth to one of the Brothers of the Duke who is Husband to her Imperial Highness.

As for what the Secret Committee of the Dyet at Stockholm is doing, 'tis all Guess-work to talk of it, for they keep it so close, says our Correspondent, that not a Breath of it transpires; wherefore 'tis still impossible to foresee whether the Courts of Vienna and London, or the Court of Versailles, will prevail.

The Birth of the Archduke Joseph is look'd upon at the Dyet of Ratisbon as an Event which will contribute very much to the Preservation of the Publick Tranquillity, and remove some of the Obstacles that thwart the Views of the Duke of Lorrain. The Proposition made by some Courts, to suspend the Electoral Functions of Bohemia at the ensuing Election, will by this means fall entirely to the Ground; and it looks as if the Duke of Lorrain's Administration will now be supported with a new Title, there being no manner of Probability that any body will dispute the Guardianship which Nature herself gives him of the young Archduke.

The Affair of the Vicariate of the Bavarian and Palatine Electors continues in *Stato quo*, and is like to do so, unless those two Princes make a formal Notification to the Empire of the Agreement which they have made, and desire its Consent. This Opinion is founded upon a Letter which was wrote the 17th ult. O. S. to the Electors their Highnesses by the Elector of Menthon, which imports in Substance, 'That tho' the Elector



Menz is convine'd of the upright Views that induce the Bavarian and Palatine Electors to make such Convention, and that tho' he is heartily sorry that Affair was not communicated to and approved by the Empire in the Life-time of its Head; yet it appears that what was heretofore judg'd necessary is so still: That consequently their most Serene Electoral Highnesses cannot be mistaken in the Choice of such Measures as are most conducive to give the necessary Consistency and Perfection to the Vicariate of the Rhine; and that as for his Part he will contribute all that he can, and that he ought to do, by the Duties of his Office to so salutary an End. The Memorial which is to be communicated to the Bavarian and Palatine Ministers in the Name of the Princes concern'd in this Affair will be conformable to this Letter, but what will be the Effect of it Time alone must shew.

They write from Mentz, that the Baron de Dankelman, the Prussian Envoy Extraordinary, having receiv'd some Dispatches from his Court, relating to a Discovery which must have been made by an Austrian Spy apprehended in the Prussian Army, his Excellency went immediately to all the Foreign Ministers there, and at Night had a long Conference with those of his Electoral Highness.

Letters of the 23d ult. O. S. from Glatz say, that a Prussian Officer of Distinction being commanded to go to Otmachau, and not knowing the Way, met with such false Guides among the Peasants that his Coachman brought him to Neiss before he knew whereabouts he was, and there he was carry'd before the Governour, when 30000 Florins were found about him in Cash, and several Letters of Consequence. The Advices add, that a Person of that Place had receiv'd Intelligence, that Prince Lubomirsky was enter'd into Silesia with 10000 Poles, who had already attack'd the Prussians, of whom he had put 3000 to the Sword, and taken several Prisoners; the Particulars of which Action were expected next Day.

They write from Paris, that the French King has not yet granted the Passage so warmly solicited by the Court of Spain for its Army thro' France to Italy. The Prince de Campo Florida continues very earnest upon that Head, and demands that the Affair may be determin'd in Council, where he hopes some of the Noble Members will be more favourable to his Application than the Cardinal, who still remains inflexible; but the Politicians of Paris and Versailles can see no Prospect of his Success, so long as the French Court does not despair of carrying their Point with regard to the Election of an Emperor.

#### HOME PORTS.

Dover, March 20. All Ships that were in this Pier for Holland and Dunkirk are sail'd. Wind S. W. fine Weather.

Deal, March 20. Wind N. N. E. Remains his Majesty's Ship Lenox. Came down and sail'd thro', the Mary, Reeves, for Oporto. All Letters for Oporto are sent by him. The Industry, Tender to the Barfleur, is sail'd to the Westward.

#### LONDON, March 23.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from France with Letters of Wednesday last, which say, that as soon as M. Wasner the Queen of Hungary's Minister at the French Court notify'd the Birth of the young Archduke to the Foreign Ministers there, they all dispatch'd Messengers to their respective Courts for fresh Instructions what Conduct to observe upon this Event; which is of very great Consequence to the Austrian Family in particular; and M. Wasner has given a splendid Entertainment upon the Occasion.

The Charming Molly, Righton, from London for Monferat, in going thro' the Narrows run a-ground, but got off, and is put into Sheerness 'tis hop'd with little or no Damage.

On Saturday last dy'd the Right Hon. Humphry Parsons, Esq; Lord Mayor and Member of Parliament for this City, Alderman of Portsmouth Ward and President of the Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem. 'Tis said he will be succeeded as Alderman by Mr. Calvert an eminent Brewer, Deputy of Dowgate Ward.

On Saturday at Noon ended the Poll for Alderman of Broad-street Ward, in the room of Sir John Lequesne, Kt. deceased, when the Numbers were

For Charles Ewer, Esq; 146

Charles Egerton, Esq; 132

A Scrutiny was demanded.

Yesterday his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury preach'd before his Majesty, the Duke and the Princesses, at the Chapel Royal at St. James's.

On Saturday last dy'd at his House in Great Marlborough-street Sir Edward Hill, Kt. one of his Majesty's

Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster and County of Middlesex

Yesterday died the Lady of William Mackworth Praed, Esq; Member of Parliament for St. Ives in the County of Cornwall.

On Saturday last Ann Chamberlain was committed to New Prison by Col. De Veil, for stealing from Mr. Haddock's Bagno at Charing-cross a Quantity of Wearing-apparel and Household-goods.

As was Richard Robinson to the same Place, for stealing about 100 lb. of Iron from Mr. Richard Tipper, which was stopt upon his offering it to Sale.

#### B A N K R U P T S.

Francis Wright of Cheapside, Linnendraper. Benj. Merriman of St. Peter's Cornhill, Boxmaker, Upholder, and Chapman.

Samuel Lawrence of London, Turner.

Joseph Whitley of Hallifax, Yorkshire, Chapman.

High Water this Day	3	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	3	03 24	03 38

Bank Stock no Price. India ditto. South Sea 101 1-4th. Old Annuity 111 7-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto 109 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 99 to 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 95 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 73 1-4th. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance no Transfer. African 10. India Bonds 41. 2 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 41. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 111 1-half.

March 23, 1740.  
To the Worthy Liverymen of the City  
of London.

THE Court of Aldermen having appointed a Common Hall to be held this Day, for the Election of a Lord Mayor for the Remainder of the Year, in the Room of the Right Hon. Humphry Parsons, Esq; deceased. Your Vote, Poll, and Interest, are desired for

Sir GEORGE CHAMPION, Knt. Alderman, and Haberdasher,

AND  
Sir ROBERT GODSCALL, Knt. Alderman, and Ironmonger.

To be returned to the Court of Aldermen, they being the Two Senior Aldermen below the Chair, who are eligible to that Office: By which Return the Quiet of the City will be preserved, and the laudable Custom in Election of Mayors again restored.

MR. SCOTT gives Notice to the Gentle-  
men that have favoured him with the Subscription to be Print of Porto Bello, that the Prints are ready to be deli-  
vered, upon sending their Receipts to Mr. Scott's in Covent-  
Garden; Mr. Sympon Engraver and Printeller in Maiden-lane,  
Covent-garden; Mr. Simon Bookseller in Cornhill; or Mr.  
Toms Engraver in Union court, Holborn

This Day is published, Price 1 s.  
The SECOND EDITION OF

THE FALSE ACCUSERS ACCUSED; OR,  
THE UNDECEIVED ENGLISHMAN: Being an  
impartial Enquiry into the general Conduct of the Admini-  
stration; and compared with that of their Enemies; whereby  
it will appear who merits Impeachments, &c. &c.

In a Letter to the pretended Patriots, very necessary to be

perused by the Electors and Freeholders of Great Britain on

their Choice of proper Persons to represent them in a New

Parliament.

By a MEMBER of PARLIAMENT.

Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-lane.

This Day is Published,

A Dissertation on the CHRONOLOGY OF  
the SEPTUAGINT: With an Appendix. Shewing  
that the Chaldean and Egyptian Antiquities, hitherto esteem'd  
fabulous, are perfectly consistent with the Computations of  
that most ancient Version of the Holy Scriptures. By the  
Author of the Vindication of the History of the Septuagint,  
and the Critical Examination of St. Matthew and St. Luke's  
Gospels. *Magna est Veritas & prævalbit.*

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon between the

Temple-gates, Fleet-street.

Where may be had,

1. Sermons and Discourses on several Subjects and Occasions. By Francis Atterbury, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Rochester. In four Volumes. Price 16 s.

2. Dr. Rogers's Discourse on the Visible and Invisible Church of Christ. With the Review.

3. Mr. Eton's State of the Proceedings of the Corporation of the Governors of the County of Queen Anne

4. Archbishop Tillotson's Sermon on the Exact Righteousness which is required between Man and Man. Hitherto omitted in his Lordship's Works.

5. The Bishop of Derby's Sermon, preach'd at St. George's Church, to recommend the Charity for establishing the new Colony at Georgia.

6. Mr. Warner's Sermon preach'd at the Annual Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, at Andover in Hampshire

7. Plato's Dialogue of the Immortality of the Soul.

This Day is Published,

HERMAN BOERHAAVE'S MATERIA MEDICA; or, A Series of Prescriptions adapted to the Knowledge of Diseases. Translated from the Latin Original genuine Edition of the Author.

Printed for W. Innys at the West End of St. Paul's Old Bailey.

Where may be had,  
Pharmacopeia domestica: or, The Family Dispensary, With Remarks on the Compositions, and an Account of their Virtues Design'd for the Use of Physicians and Country. By the late Thomas Fuller, M. D.

This Day is published,

[Price Bound Five Shillings]  
AN Historical and Critical Account  
of the Theatres in Europe, viz. the Italian, French, English, Dutch, Flemish, and German. It contained a Review of the Manner, Periods and Characters of the Actors; intermixed with many curious Difficulties in the Drama. Together with two celebrated Essays on action, or the art of speaking in publick. Comparison of the Ancient and Modern Drama. By the Famous LEWIS RICOBONI of the Theatre at Paris.

The Whole Illustrated with Notes by the Author. Printed for T. Waller in the Temple, and J. D. Pall-mall.

Where may be had just published, Price bound in one Volume. A Dissertation upon the Uncertainty of the Roman

These are to Certify whom it may concern  
THAT THE TWO Medicines for External Use, which have been sold with Success for the Good of Mankind above Thirty Years past, are of

All Sorts of RUPTURES, BURSTED BROKEN BELLIES.

are removed from the Minories, where they have been sold by the Author, so long, and are now sold only at Mrs Toyshop, the Sign of the Griffin, the Corner of Bury in the Poultry, at 5 s. the Parcel, with price given with them.

These two Remedies need no other Recommendation, themselves will manifest in two or three Days their admirable and even astonishing Success, giving Reputation to such as justly deserve, both in City and Country after wearing Tusses for many Years to no Purpose.

For by the Blessing of God, they make a man either on Old or Young, in a very little Time, and without Charge, without any Pain to, or Confinement of the Body, one Parcel is generally sufficient for a compleat Recovery on a young Person.

Many Hundreds of all Ages and Sexes have been cured by them, which occasioned this Publication for the Benefit of the Publick, that all such unhappy People may be relieved from the Charge and Slavery of always wearing Tusses.

The World might have had many Certificates of Persons of all Ages, from Children of a few Months to grown Persons of 60 Years or upwards; but they are naturally averse to let it be known, that they have such an Infirmitie: Yet Mr. Sandwell can easily inquire of the Validity of what is here said, this had such large Knowledge, by reason of the good Reasons he has told 'em, as they from whom the Medicines are good Reasons, removed.

No Letters received except Post paid.

To Persons of either Sex  
Afflicted with any Species of the  
other NERVOUS DECATALYSES.

NEVER were NERVOUS DECATALYSES, and PARALYTICK Disorders of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies found adequate to those pertinacious Diseases, occasioned a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Remedy, similar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced such Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and surprizing Success, even so as infallibly to cure the Palsy, and all Paralytic Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Use, so those labouring under these miserable Ailments know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Draught) able to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach, as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only, demands prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients are all Numbness, Deadness, and Shaking, or Racking of Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, though these Diseases have been of many Years duration, whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, or any other Cause; for it performs all the wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, corrects the Digestion, occasions laudable Urine, purifies the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and invigorates the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and refreshes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, the Palsy and all Paralytic Disorders and Nervous Diseases suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is performed only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross Keys in Cornhill, near Stock's Market, at 32. 6 d. printed Directions.

arriv'd a Mail from Holland, and another from Flanders.

*Constantinople, Feb. 5. N.S.*

We have now a certain Account of the Persian Ambassador's Arrival at Aleppo with 2000 Men in his Retinue, but that he has sent half of 'em back. We are assur'd moreover that he is advancing towards this City with magnificent Presents, but that he is to make such Proposals as we know before-

not be accepted, and that in case of Refusal he is to declare War. Therefore 'tis not doubted Ministry will do all that is in their Power to at Ambassador's Arrival here, that before the looks out they may have all the Time that's pro- take up all their Quarrels in Europe. Mean- y are arming with Vigour, it being reported, Kouli Kan is himself a great Way off with his set he has two Bodies of Troops on the Fron- ne Purfes a-day are given here to his Ambassa-

*March 14. N.S.* On the 8th at Night the Bar- gyllentierne First Secretary of Chancery was ap- as he came out of the House of M. Bestuchef Minister: And at 10 o'Clock M. de Bergen- Gentleman of the Bedchamber, went to the of the Foreign Powers, and caus'd an Order d to them from the King to this Effect, viz. is Majesty thought fit to inform them, that the Secretaries and Under-officers of the Royal y were forbid to go to the Houses of the Fo- linisters, yet the Baron de Gyllentierne First y of the Chancery was the Night before, at esome Hour, at the House of the Privy or Bestuchef the Russian Minister, where he a considerable Time, and that therefore his had thought fit to put him under an Arrest e came from that Minister's House, as a Vio- his Oath and a Rebel to the Orders of his as well as to the Laws of the Kingdom.'

son's Papers being seiz'd by Order of his Ma- were carried to the Secret Committee of the Examination. This Secretary is accused of used the Trust reposed in him by the Count nburg, and of having revealed the Secrets of the Russian Minister. 'Tis said he has already in'd, and made several important Discoveries.

Son of one of the Generals of the Troops in The Court has also put several other Persons self, particularly M. Ranckstede, who called the Duke Charles Leopold of Mecklem- Council, and who under colour of that Ti- certain Correspondences which are now inter-

The Sieurs Arckenholst and Mattheus, Offi- Chancery, who are likewise committed to be accused of having given a Copy of certain the Chancery to the Russian Minister. Some on fled as soon as they knew that the Baron terna was apprehended. M. Koppe Secre- Embassay to the Duke Charles Leopold de oug being involv'd in the same Affair, the sent him an Order to retire in a Week's time. ying been great Debates in the Chamber of bout assembling the Troops in Finland in a furnishing them with a good Train of Arti- as carry'd in the Affirmative by a great Major- Orders have been sent accordingly together munition and Provisions, and 18 Men of War out with all Haste at Carelsroon, which are to put to Sea next Month.

*March 19. N.S.* 'Tis not possible to ex- joy of this City for the Birth of the Prince, safety of the Queen, who was happily deliv- im after only three Hours Labour. He was about Seven that same Evening, with very eminity and Pomp, in the Great Hall of the in Presence of all the Lords and Ladies our, the Ambassadors and other Foreign Mi- the chief Nobility, by Camillo Paolucci Nuncio, Sigismond de Collonitz our-Card- Bishop standing Surety for the Pope, and the Saxe Hilburghausen for the King of Poland : latter had the Misfortune during the Ceremony

Button of his Hat, which was a Brilliant

Diamond, valued at 100000 Florins ; and tho' Search was made every-where it could not be found, so that 'tis given over for lost. We are very impatient to know whether the King of Prussia will oblige the City of Breslau to admit of a Prussian Garrison, as we know he had resolv'd. We hope to see a new Face of Affairs very soon in Silesia ; for the Prussians begin to retire from the Neighbourhood of Teschen and Jage- rendorff towards Breslau, where they are at work upon a Line for their Security. The Count de Neuperg observes all their Motions, and harasses them continually.

'Tis reported that the Count de Neuperg has Instructions to receive Proposals of an Accommodation from the King of Prussia, if they are of such a Nature as to be accepted by the Queen. We are assur'd, that tho' the Duke d'Uzeda is, for the heinous Crimes laid to his Charge, condemn'd to die, yet the Queen has chang'd his Sentence to Imprisonment for Life. Both the Queen and the Great Duke have not only caused Instances to be made to the Powers that became Guarantees of the Pragmatic Sanction in 1731 and 1732, but also to the Courts of Russia and Denmark, who made themselves Guarantees by the fourth Article of the Treaty at Copenhagen in 1732. The Turkish Ambassador here having promis'd a considerable Reward to the first Messenger that brought him the News of the Queen's Delivery, he gave 100 Sequins to an Officer of the Court who carry'd him that Tidings. We have now all the Certainty that can be desir'd as to the Inclination of the Porte to keep the Peace with the Queen : For the Count d'Ulfeldt at Constantinople not only writes word that he believes the Assurances given him by the Turkish Ministry are sincere, and may be safely depended on ; but the Turkish Ambassador here has confirm'd those Assurances, and receiv'd Orders to desire an Audience of the Queen, and publickly to recognize her as Queen of Hungary and Bohemia. There is also a Letter from the Hospodar of Moldavia to one of the Queen's Ministers, wherein he tells him of the Advice he has receiv'd from Constantinople, of the Grand Seignior's Resolution to keep the Peace with her Majesty. Some Advices from the Porte say, the Swe- dish Ministers Hopken and Carlson are often in Confe- rence with the Grand Vizier and the Count de Bonneval, upon some secret but very important Affair.

*Berlin, March 25. N.S.* We are assur'd the King will return hither from Silesia by the End of next Month, and set out again soon after to take a View of the Army of Observation of the Electorate of Saxony, which is to be entirely form'd upon Mayday four Leagues from Spandaw. The Envoy of France at this Court having received an Express, set out immediately to wait on the King in Silesia, where we hear his Majesty would have certainly been carry'd off by a Detachment of 100 Hus- sars of the Queen of Hungary's Troops, if he had not retired with Precipitation.

We are assur'd that Prince William the King's Brother is to be married in May next to the Princess of Brunswick Sister to the Queen. We hear that the King has put a Garrison of 1500 Men into Great Glogau, the late Governor of which General Wallis arriv'd here Yes- terday, and 35 Officers taken Prisoners there are con- ducted to Stetin. We have Advice that on the 15th the Major General de Jeetz took the little Town of Zuck- mantel in Silesia ; and that the Count de Hacke with 140 Hussars from Ottmachau beat a Detachment of 300 Austrian Hussars, of whom there were 20 killed and 27 taken Prisoners, together with a Lieutenant and two inferior Officers.

*Ratisbon, March 23. N.S.* The King of Great Britain as Elector of Hanover having had a Notification made to him in Form from the Bavarian and Palatine Electors with regard to their joint Exercise of the Vicar- ship of the Empire, has return'd for Answer, ' That according to the Lws of the Empire he cou'd not ac- knowledge the said Tribunal, because it has not the Consent of the States of the Empire for its Establish- ment.' In the last Rescript which the King of Prus- sia sent to M. Pollman his Minister here, he complains sadly of the Conduct of the Court of Vienna towards him. He enters into some Particulars on which his Disgust is founded, mentions the Discovery of a Plot against his Person in Silesia, expresses his Surprise at the Information given by those who were to have put it in Execution, and declares, that tho' he can hardly credit such Matters, yet he thought his own Safety ob- liged him to give some Heed to it.

### FOREIGN PORTS.

*Elseneur, March 25. N.S.* Since my last came in the Ships commanded by the following Masters ; viz. On the 22d, Thomas Brown, from Kirkaldy for Lu- beck ; James Robertson, from Bergen for Dantick : And on the 25th, John Baird, from Dysart for Lu- beck.

Those Masters bound for the Baltick are sail'd from hence with a favourable Wind of N. W. as continues still with fine mild Weather.

### HOME PORTS.

*Weymouth, March 21.* On the 19th came to an Anchor in Portland Road his Majesty's Ship the Blaze, from a Cruize. Remains in this Harbour, the Norton, Wall, a Tender. Wind N.E.

*Poole, March 21.* Sailed the Swift, Rogers, for Li- verpool ; and the Coronation, Strong, for Lisbon.

*Southampton, March 21.* Arrived the Expedition Packet, Mourant, and the Jane, Pitton, both of and from Guernsey for this Place. Sailed the Ann and Betty, Leatham, of Lancaster for Dublin. Wind N.E.

*Portsmouth, March 22.* Since my last came to Spithead, the Mary and Cornelius, Joseph Magum, and the Young Elizabeth, Beschier Dacker, both from Nantz for Rotterdam ; and sail'd from the Harbour to Spithead his Majesty's Ship the Victory, Capt. Falkner.

At Spithead are the Victory, Elizabeth, Hound, and a Dutch Man of War.

*Dover, March 21.* Came in the Grampus Sloop of War, Capt. Brett, from a Cruize. Sailed the Spar- bohme, Paulus, for Thoulon. Wind N.E.

*Dover, March 22.* This Morning early a Dutch Ship, about 140 Tons, with Wine and Brandy from Bayonne for Ostend, run on the South Sandhead ; the Captain and People left her, and landed at this Place. Sailed the Grampus Sloop of War, Capt. Brett on a Cruize. Wind N.E. a strong Gale.

P.S. We have just receiv'd Advice, that the Dutch Ship is floated off the South Sandhead, and brought into the Downs by the Deal Boats.

*Deal, March 21.* In the Downs his Majesty's Ship the Lenox, with the Tenders of the Royal Sovereign, and the Victory Men of War. Came down and sail'd thro', the Rysbrack, Dornford, for Oporto ; the Dixon's-bay, Coulter, for Antigua ; the Williams, Harrison, for Maryland ; the Concordia, Rebiero, for Lisbon ; and the Hartley, —, for Dunkirk. Wind N. by E.

*Deal, March 22.* Remain his Majesty's Ship the Lenox, and a Tender unknown. Came down last Night and sail'd thro', the London, Bryant, for New-York. All Letters for New-York and New-Eng- land are sent by him. Came down this Morning and sail'd thro', the Britannia, Hutchinson, and the Hothersall, Clark, both for Barbados ; the Constantine, Wright, for Philadelphia ; the Charming Night- ingale, Pallister, for New York ; the Success, Beard, for Carolina ; the Hailemire, Webster, for Gibraltar ; the Tagus, Clemens, and the Braganza, Lyon, both for Lisbon ; and the —, Pearson, for Bristol. Wind N. N. E.

Last Night run on the Goodwin Sand a Dutch Ship, laden with Wine and Brandy ; no Men on Board : Our Boats have brought her to the Downs, but cannot learn her Name.

*Gravesend, March 22.* Yesterday pass'd by the St. Johannes, Terrois, from Norway : And this Day the Three Crowns, Lumburg, from Gottenburgh ; the Margaret and Helen, Tunser, from Dantick ; the Prince Frederick, Beckman, and the Two Brothers, Hanson, both from Norway.

Arrived At Leghorn, the Henry and Mary, Hooper, from Newfoundland ; and the —, Combe, from Smyrna. At Dublin, the Henrick Diedrick, Harderwyk, from Riga.

### LONDON, March 24.

They write from Rome, that the Prince de Taxis was expected there every Moment from Naples, he having receiv'd an Order to depart the Dominions of the King of the Sicilies in 24 Hours time.

Letters from Brussels are full of the great Rejoycings there for the Birth of the Arch-duke, and they say that the Townhouse was illuminated five Days together with white Wax Candles.

The Troops that are assembling between Magdeburg

24 Brandenburg to be commanded by the Prince of Anhalt Dessau will amount to 48 Battallions and 42 Squadrons.

They write from Naples, that the King of the Sici- lies has appropriated a Fund of 50000 Ducats for erecting a Woollen Manufactory.

From Madrid, that the King of Spain has made a Promotion of four Lieutenant Generals, eleven Major Generals, and seventy Brigadiers.

From Petersbourg Letters of the 7th inst. O S. say, that the Velt Marshal de Munich having by reason of his ill State of Health desired to lay down his Employments, the Great Duchess has with much Regret given him Leave, but he reserves an Annuity of 15000 Rubles.

From Breslau, March 19. N. S. that several Persons are carry'd Prisoners to the King of Prussia's Head Quarters at Schweidnitz, who are charg'd with having maintained Correspondencies to his Majesty's Prejudice; of which Number is a Jew who is condemn'd to be hang'd, and for the same Crime a Silesian Gentleman is also sentenced to dye.

From Olmutz in Moravia, that the Prussian Soldiers desert apace, and that the King is assembling his Army to begin the Operations of the Campaign on the Frontiers of that Province.

From Copenhagen, that by the Augmentation which the King of Denmark is making of his Troops he will have 50000 Men on foot in May next, including the Regiments in Norway.

The last Advices from the Frontiers of Flanders say the French Troops quarter'd there are very far from making the least Motion, as has been falsely reported.

We hear that the Hon. Mr. Stanhope, Son to Lord Harrington one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, arrived at the Hague last Tuesday from the Courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen, so that he is soon expect'd at the Court of Great Britain.

The Hoffnung, Jurgen Shipper, bound from Riga to Dublin, run ashore near Riga, but is got off with little Damage.

Yesterday at the Common Hall Sir Robert Godschall and Sir John Barnard were return'd to the Court of Aldermen, who made choice of the latter to be Lord Mayor for the Remainder of this Year, who thereupon desired to be excused, (and by an A<sup>t</sup> of Common Council, as he had already served the Office, he could not be obliged to serve it again) and the Court of Aldermen did accordingly excuse him. The Common Hall then proceeded to a new Election, and return'd Daniel Lambert, Esq; with Sir Robert Godschall to the Court of Aldermen, who made choice of the former, and he was thereupon declar'd duly elected. His Lordship was in the Evening presented to the Lord Chancellor, and will this Morning be sworn in at Guildhall, and presently after at the Tower by the Lieutenant thereof, as the Courts at Westminster are not open. His Lordship will then hold a Wardmote for the Election of an Alderman, in the room of Humphry Parsons, Esq; deceased.

Yesterday Alderman Vere, Member of Parliament for Norwich, set out for that City.

The Master of the Rolls continues dangerously ill.

Last Friday died at Ashburnham in Sussex, Capt. Ottley, of the Royal Navy.

Yesterday one Thomas Jones was committed to Newgate by Mr. Justice Philips, for robbing Mr. Paterson of a Gold Watch.

High Water this Day	2	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	5	03 52	04 07

Bank Stock 141 1-half. India 156. South Sea 101 1-half. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths to 1-half to 112 to 111 3-4ths. New ditto 109 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 99 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 95 1-4th to 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 73 1-half. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance No Transfer. African 10. India Bonds 41. 1 s. to 4 l. Premium. Bank Circulation 41. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 111 1-half.

This Day is publish'd,  
[Price One S. il 16]

THE Perfectionists examin'd: or, Inherent Perfection in this Life no Scripture Doctrine. To which is affix'd, The Rev. Mr. Withheld's Thoughts on this Subject, in a Letter to Mr. Wesley.

By WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, Gent.  
Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford Arms in Warwick-Lane.

London, March 19, 1740.

HIS Majesty's Royal Proclamation this Day issued, promises to all Seamen not above Fifty-five, nor under Eighteen Years, fit for Service, who enter voluntarily to serve in the Royal Navy, on or before the First of May next, either with the Officers of his Majesty's Ships, or on board Tenders, or with any Justice of Peace, or Chief Magistrate, in Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, or Jersey, the following Bounty; viz.

To every Able Seaman the Sum of Five Pounds, and to every Ordinary Seaman Three Pounds, to be paid them in Manner following; viz.

As soon as their Ships get to the Nore, if they fit out in the Rivers of Thames and Medway.

As soon as they get to Spithead, if they fit out at Portsmouth.

Before they sail from Hamoaze, if they fit out at Plymouth.

And when they arrive at the Nore, or Spithead, or in Plymouth Sound, if the Ships fit out at any other Ports.

The Officers or Magistrates with whom such Seamen enter, are required to give them (without Fee) Certificates under their Hands and Seals, of the Times of their Entries, limiting therein such a Number of Days (not exceeding Ten) as may be necessary for their repairing on Board, and inserting the Persons Names, their Descriptions, and Ages, and the Time allowed them.

Seamen who repair on board within the Time limited by their Certificates, shall commence Pay from the Time of their first Entry, and have Conduct-money.

The Officers employ'd in Pressing are not to molest any Seamen producing such Certificates; or any others now in the Service, who, by Tickets from their Captains have Leave to be absent from their Duty, not exceeding Twelve Days.

If any Persons leave the Ships they belong to, and enter on Board any other, deceitfully to obtain the Bounty, their Wages are declared forfeited, and they will be severely punished.

On Saturday the 28th inst. will be Published, Compleat in One large Volume Octavo, with a fine Print of Horace, &c.

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This Day is publish'd,

A CURSORY VIEW of the CREATION  
In a Hymn to the All-gracious, Wise, and Pe-

terful, Worcester-shire.  
Printed for the Author, and sold by R. Manby, at the  
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An Essay concerning Rational Notions: To which is added, The Proof of a GOD. By the late Charles M-

RALP

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on 1 Tim. iii. 16.

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Readings, which is generally; an Account is given of  
hundred Greek Manuscripts of St. Paul's Epistles  
them not hitherto collated; the Writing of the  
LATIN FATHERS, and the ANTIQUE VERSIONS  
and the common Reading of that Text, Got up  
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From the Court of Requests, March 14.

THERE being a Sort of Advent

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